



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

# The Green and White Courier

VOLUME V.

MARYVILLE, MO., APRIL 30, 1919.

NUMBER 13



## Prize Essay In Literary Contest

### The Reconstruction of a Sound American Citizenship.

America through her location has escaped many of the problems of reconstruction that the countries of Europe are now facing. Hers is not the problem of rebuilding cities ruthlessly destroyed, the reclaiming of shell-torn lands made wholly unproductive, nor even the caring for thousands of families made homeless by war; yet America has a problem of reconstruction and one that must be solved correctly if she is to keep in the world that place she has made for herself. She has boldly taken her stand on the side of the right; she has stood before the world as the exponent of democracy; but her place is insecure unless she faces squarely and meets adequately the problem of the reconstruction of a sound American citizenship.

Let us see why such reconstruction is necessary. Edmund Burke once said, "War never leaves where it found a nation." Two years ago, when we entered the war, we said to the world, "We fight to make the world safe for democracy." On that basis we fought the war to a successful close. We, therefore, emerge from the war with a greater burden of responsibility—the responsibility of giving to the world a pattern of true democracy. Besides bringing on this added responsibility, war has loosed and brought into bold relief most insidious, anti-democratic forces that are striving to undermine our national solidarity and, moreover, has given us in the world a position which we shall see is one fraught with greatest danger.

A careful analysis of our present position reveals dangers which in our superficial way of facing new problems we are likely to overlook. We come from the war a comparatively richer and stronger nation than when we entered. We have laid the foundations of the world's greatest merchant marine. There is every reason to expect that an immense foreign trade will develop, for our part in the war has brought us into close and friendly relationship with nations which previously looked upon us with a sense of uneasiness. Besides, we have as our leader a man whose ability as a statesman is unquestioned. He holds in international

(Continued on Page 9)

## Tarkio Backs Down When Normal New Ideas In Music Given At Association In St. Louis.

In a late issue of the Tarkio Phoenix they stated that it looked as if they could get a dual track meet with Missouri Wesleyan or Maryville Normal but that Maryville was always inclined to avoid clashing with Tarkio in track.

A few days later a letter was on its way to Tarkio accepting their challenge. The meet would, of course, have to be held before or near the 20th of this month, as the term ends April 22. We, seeing the article in the Phoenix, supposed that Tarkio was ready for almost anything. We had the material and we were anxious to try it out but our hopes were blighted when April 9 came Tarkio's answer.

They were not ready. They lacked material and couldn't possibly get what they had in shape before the middle of May. They knew this was safe enough, for the greater percent of our boys will go home at the end of this semester.

We hardly expected them to back down since they seemed so anxious to hold the meet. Maybe they haven't 'cold feet' but are merely awaiting the return of their 'hero'.

### MR. WILFLEY TALKS IN ASSEMBLY.

A very interesting talk on banking was given by Mr. G. L. Wilfley, president of the Farmers Trust Company, at our assembly, April 15. Mr. Wilfley developed the history of banking. He cited the Bank of England as the oldest bank in the world. It was formerly the bulwark of the money center of the world. Now, however, the money center is in the United States. Young America has grown so rapidly, and gold has poured into the country in such quantities that the money center of the world has changed from England to America.

Mr. Wilfley also explained the mechanics of banking. He told why and how the banks have the right to loan money; what happens to the money that is deposited in the banks; and other parts of the mechanics of the system.

Why the pessimistic attitude of the Literary Societies? In glancing over the program, the Stroller noticed the selections given by the readers: The Lost Word, The Man Without a Country, The Last Leaf. Rather a mournful list was it not?

Miss Zenor attended the National Music Supervisors Conference in St. Louis from March 31 to April 4. The topic which was brought out in all the addresses and talks was "that every child should be educated in music according to his natural capacities at public expense and that his studies should function in the musical life of the community."

People have in the past depended upon private piano teachers. In the future things must and will be changed. A few musicians have formed a "piano school credit course" which will enable high school students to take music and academic work and receive musical and technical training as well as material for ear-training and studies in musicianship.

At a former conference the supervisors realized the need of the co-operation of the Sunday school. They felt that the Sunday school needed better songs so they appointed a committee which has compiled a Sunday School Hymnal built along public school lines.

The Supervisors are demanding that colleges and universities give a student the same advantages in music that are given in science and trades. In other words, applied music should be free to all students. Bowling Green, Ohio, was the only Normal school present which is doing that thing at the present time.

A very interesting speaker was the head of the music department for war activities, New York. He was in the early part of the war connected with the prison camp in Siberia. At Christmas, 1915, he arranged a program among the prisoners and invited the Russian General and his staff to be present. At the close of a two hour entertainment the general asked permission to address the men. He said, "For two hours you have made me forget that we are enemies and I have been lifted up and out of the terrors of war by your singing." Thus does music affect the hearts of men.

Bert Cooper, superintendent of schools, entertained at the Linville Hotel, with six o'clock luncheon Wednesday evening, April 16. The guest of honor was Mr. Holden, who is here in the interest of Vitalized Agriculture. Those present at the luncheon were Pres. Richardson, Miss Miller, Miss Anthony and Mr. Leeson.

## Nine Girls Get M. In Basket Ball

### Awards Are Made First Time In History of School.

The M was awarded to girls for the first time in the history of the school at the assembly April 15. This came about as the result of the series of basket ball games which the girls' teams have played this year.

The girls who received the letter are: Velma Appleby, Alta Argo, Osa Coler, Bessie Danner, Garnet Stewart, Pearl Neal, Iva Ward, Helen Dean and Lois Goodpasture.

An honor team made up of the girls with the highest playing score was chosen as follows: Lois Goodpasture, Osa Coler, Velma Appleby, Iva Ward, Alta Argo and Bessie Danner.

### MOCK FACULTY MEETING.

The Y. M. and Y. W. gave a joint program Thursday, April 17, Martin Lewis, Y. M. president, took charge and the following program was given:

Song ..... Student body  
Scripture Reading ..... Martin Lewis.  
Vocal Duet ..... Mary Condon.  
Blanche Alexander.  
Reading ..... Mrs. Bird.  
Violin Solo ..... Ruth Hankins.

#### Mock Faculty Meeting:—

Pres. Richardson ..... John Robison  
Miss Zenor ..... Jesse Fannon  
Mr. Cook ..... Clifford Clark  
Mr. Hawkins ..... Herbert Pugh.  
Mr. Brink ..... Martin Lewis.  
Mr. Swinehart ..... Forrest Brown.  
Mr. Leeson ..... Charles Elmore.  
Mr. Colbert ..... Leo Nicholls.  
Mr. Osborn ..... Dad Scarlett.  
Mr. Wells ..... Jay Puckett  
Vocal Solo ..... Blanche Alexander.

Candidates were chosen for May Queen immediately after the program. Those chosen were:

Mary Condon.  
Marjorie Ruh.  
Fern Campbell.  
Laura Curfman.  
Velma Appleby.

Welcome to the new students! If you do anything worth while, the Stroller will most likely print it. You are at the crisis of your life. Ponder well before you decide which path to follow. You cannot tell where the Stroller will see you or hear you. The Stroller sees all, knows all, prints all. Beware!

## THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER Maryville, Mo.

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Senior.....Mrs. A. J. Cauffield  
Junior .....Alyce Leeper  
Sophomore .....Joe Ferguson  
Freshman .....Etha Henderson  
Philomathean .....Pearl Bryant  
Eurekan .....Jessie Murphy  
Excelsior .....Hester Deneen  
Y. W. C. A. ....Elsie Houston  
Instructor .....Beatrix Winn

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919.

### PRIZE ESSAY IN LITERARY CONTEST

(Continued from Page One)

al affairs today a place no other man in our history has held. The world recognizes in him an able leader. The sum total of these advantages gives America a position in which leadership is inevitable; but in this very fact lies our danger.

Germany, once in a similar position, has gone down to destruction, drunk with the idea of her own superiority. She too, had once held higher ideals. In 1795 when the Imperial Court of Vienna asked for universal service, the Prussian government rejected it with the argument that "such an armed power might develop into a peril to the existing order." Romaln Rolland through "Jean Christophe" shows how the change came about:

"Since the German victories they had been striving to make a compromise, a revolting intrigue between their new power and their old principles. When they were defeated they said that Germany's ideal was humanity. Now that they had defeated others they said that Germany was the ideal of humanity." So she taught her people to believe They were told continually that they must realize their exalted position. We need but look at Germany's history for the last forty years to see the danger of a philosophy that teaches the "absolute uniqueness of one people and bids a people think only of its own solidarity and self-expression."

Seeing as we have how this philosophy bred in Germany a bigoted and ruthless determination to Germanize the world, we cannot fail to realize the danger that confronts us as citizens of a nation whose out-

look is far more wonderful than was that of Germany when she began to convince herself of her superiority. That the danger is a real one is easily seen. We need look no further than our own United States Senate. When men show no broader patriotism than merely a blind infatuation for America and American sovereignty, when they refuse to place even the good of the whole world above party issues, when they oppose America's entrance into a league founded only on the principle of "the sacrifice of personal rights in behalf of the larger rights of all people", they are showing a willingness to promulgate the German doctrine of self satisfaction and it is indeed time for reconstruction of our American citizenship.

Besides reconstructing our citizenship to face this problem of an exaggerated nationalism, we must prepare it to meet the on-coming rush of anti-democratic forces which are sweeping over our land today. The seriousness of this problem depends upon the condition in which these forces find our citizenship. If our people are contented and happy, wholly satisfied that the government has their interests at heart, we have nothing to fear from these opposing forces; their infamous propaganda will fall upon deaf ears. But let us not lull ourselves into a feeling of security. Content is not today a characteristic of our social order. Never before in the history of our country has there been such an universal spirit of unrest and uneasiness. During the war we were too busy to feel it. Everyone was too busy with constructive work to have time to find fault with the government. Now that peace has come, we must face a different situation. The soldiers and sailors, coming home, are asking just what part they are to have in the democracy they fought to save and look with alarm on any movement they do not understand. The ten million men who were employed in filling war orders and in supplying food and clothing to our army of four or five million men in uniform must find work to do. Thus millions of men are facing unemployment and nothing makes so much for discomfort as unemployment. Again, the burden of taxation has increased, prices have risen enormously, in the necessities of life the quality as well as the quantity has decreased and men are continually asking why this must be. Our foreign population, too, adds to the general unrest. Millions of these people, only half understanding the principles of American democracy, have come to our shores expecting that the mere possession of liberty would forever relieve them from all poverty and unhappiness. To them, disillusionment has meant dissatisfaction and distrust and today their cry of discontent is becoming insistent. The storm of opposition to the prohibition amendment shows another phase of unrest. The contest between labor and capital is becoming a ser-

ious matter. Every strike we have had is indicative of a deeper class consciousness. Since strikes originate in labor unions, it is a significant fact that the American Federation of labor has gained, from 1916 to 1918, one million new members and through one of its high officers has made this statement: "Anyone familiar with the labor movement and the present condition of unemployment knows that we are on the brink of a volcano." More than that, he promises an early eruption. Surely, no further evidence is necessary to show that the anti-democratic propaganda will not fall upon deaf ears. The very nature of the propaganda is such that it appeals.

A quotation from a circular that is being handed out will show that it appeals to the soldier as well as to the man who is dissatisfied with the unequal distribution of wealth.

"Millions of you are now armed, trained and disciplined. You have the power if you have the will to sweep away our enslavers forever—Wealth may be made as plentiful as water if you will but seize the engines for making goods now at your disposal."

How widely such propaganda is being circulated has been brought out by the recent Senate Investigating Committee. Evidence was given proving that the I. W. W., the most active organization at work, is operating through 8,334 unions and maintaining 4,567 recruiting stations. Besides this the I. W. W. is supported by the anarchists, radical Socialists, and other organizations until the total units for forcing their propaganda reach more than 15,000.

These units are spreading the propaganda by means of newspapers, periodicals, books, and circulars. They are training organizers and speakers. They are appealing especially to the foreign element, which as we have seen is fit soil for the reception of the doctrine. Not only is the appeal being made to the foreigner but it is estimated that fully two-thirds of the membership of the organizations putting out the propaganda is made up of persons born in foreign lands.

Let us study a few of their doctrines to see where they are leading us. They advocate government ownership of all important properties which doctrine carried to its last analysis means the complete abolition of property rights. They would have citizens do work prescribed by the state which is to be wholly in the hands of the laboring class. In other words they mean what the Bolsheviks mean when they speak of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." They denounce the courts by clamoring for a referendum vote on their judgments. In its true light this denunciation of our courts means a reversion to the law of the mob, a determined effort to undermine our respect for institutions of government. They denounce the law of precedents. This substitutes for law, the opinion of the judge of the moment and in the end means a gov-

ernment by petty tyrants. Moreover, they argue that no court has a right to declare an act of the state legislature or an act of Congress unconstitutional. This would mean the complete wiping out of our Constitution. for if any state legislature saw fit to make a law denying even such a right as trial by jury, no court in the land could say it was unconstitutional. These are but a few of the doctrines they preach but they are enough to show that their Advocates are but the American assistants of Bolshevism—the most vicious anti-democratic force in the world today.

We have pointed out the responsibility of our position in the world and the dangers incident hereto; we have shown the nature of the anti-democratic forces playing upon the unrest of our social order; it but remains for us to offer a plan of reconstruction that shall build up an American citizenship strong enough to hold to its democratic principles, despite any force or danger that may assail it.

But how is this to be brought about? Germany did not hesitate long when she wished to reconstruct her citizenship into one whose ideal was that of militarism. She reorganized her educational system and through it was able in two generations to make for herself the citizenship she desired. If Germany with her ideal of militarism could do this, America with her ideal of democracy can do it. We must take democracy seriously. We must incorporate its principles into every school, both public and private, throughout the land. Our universities and colleges must train leaders to carry on this work of democratization. Our public schools must give our boys and girls a more adequate conception of American ideals and institutions. A definite plan for educating in the duties and privileges of American citizenship in its relation to humanity must be formulated for every citizen and prospective citizen in the United States. We must strive to inculcate into the life of every American such perfect understanding of American ideals that he will be able to interpret them through every act of his daily life. We must teach democracy, we must preach democracy. We must practice democracy. If our ideal is right, and we thus set ourselves to attain it, we shall indeed make true the prophecy of President Wilson at the beginning of the war: "In the providence of God, America will once more have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to save mankind."

Mattie Dykes.

USE—

## Batavia

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GOODS

### Schumacher's

## LITERARY SOCIETY NOTES.

### Excelsior Notes.

The program April 16 opened with a vocal solo by Odessa Wells. Mr. Swinehart gave a very instructive talk on the necessity of preparing for life work. Roberta Wells gave a very pleasing piano solo, and Merle Miller closed the meeting with a humorous reading. Here's to the success of the Excelsiors of the future. May they ever be the same "live bunch".

### Excelsior Party

The Excelsior Literary Society enjoyed a line party at the Empire April 17, followed by a luncheon at Reuillards.

### Philo Election.

The Philomatheans held their quarterly election Wednesday afternoon, April 16. The following people were elected:

Tessie Degan President; Elaine West, Vice-President; Pearl Bryant, Secretary; Crystelle Cranor, Treasurer; Vivian Seat, Sergeant.

We extend a hearty invitation to

all the new students to visit our Society Wednesday afternoon April 30.

### Eurekan Notes.

The Eurekan Literary Society met Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at which time the new officers were chosen. They are as follows:

President ..... Joe Ferguson.  
Vice-President ..... Lou Mutz.  
Secretary ..... Inez Woods.  
Treasurer ..... Allen Willis.  
Sergeant at Arms ..... Earl Bland.  
Courier Representative —  
Jesse Murphy.

During the social hour Jesse Murphy and Lou Mutz served delicious home made candy.

### Miss DeLuce Surprised.

Miss DeLuce was asked to accompany a girl to the picture show Thursday April 3, and to meet her at Reuillards before going. The pupils of the Art Classes accompanied the one girl and met Miss DeLuce at the appointed place. She was very much surprised, it was certain. After the show, they accompanied her home and spent the rest of the evening there, having fortunes told. When Miss DeLuce lamented the fact that she had nothing to serve, the girls brought out delicious refreshments, which they had sent to her home.

Those present were: Alma Randall, Estelle Williams, Nora Dugan, Garnet Stewart, Myrtle Messick, Lena Murray, Jessie Murphy, Hazel Cooper and Anna Nicholls.

Mrs. Marie Angell was in Maryville April 12 and 13 visiting her mother, Mrs. Myrtle Bell.

Charlie Skidmore of Guilford spent Saturday and Sunday, April 12 and 13, with friends in Maryville.

## School Life Reviews Dr. Davis' Book.

The book "The Work of the Teacher," written by Dr. Davis was very interestingly reviewed by School Life.

This is what it had to say: "This volume is concerned with the technical responsibilities of the teacher's occupation. Duties specifically are emphasized rather than those which are shared with other members of the community," says the author in his foreword.

"The chapters deal with: Ways of regarding education; the pupils as an object of study; the teacher's relation to the curriculum; the teacher in relation to external elements; governing and maintaining morale; the study period; measuring the work of the school; attendance, records, and reports; the teacher and educational statistics.

"A concluding chapter points out the impelling necessity for a supply of excellent teachers for American schools and suggests to teachers a constructive philosophy of the teaching profession."

This book has also been interestingly reviewed by the Journal of Education and the Elementary School Journal.

The Technique class has been using "The Work of the Teacher," as their textbook and have found it very interesting as well as instructive.

branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Luna Wells of McDonald, Kan., is a recent subscriber to the Courier.

Henry Miller, who has recently been discharged from the navy, is substituting in the Science department in Benton High School, St. Joseph.

Mrs. Alice Ray Sullivan returned to her home at Rupert, Idaho, April 13, after a visit with relatives in Maryville.

Charles H. Turner, who visited his sister Miss Minnie Turner at the Normal April 17, returned from France March 23.

Mr. Turner was in Company H, 35th Infantry of the 89th Division. He sailed for France June 5th of last year, and saw three months of active service for the cause. He was in the great St. Mihiel drive, and also fought in the Argonne Sector. He suffered broken ligaments in the leg from the butt of a German rifle, received shrapnel in the arm and was also gassed. These injuries were incurred when the Germans made a trench raid just before the big St. Mihiel drive.

Minnie accompanied her brother home for a visit before the beginning of the new quarter.

Mary Goodpasture of Graham, visited Lois Goodpasture over the week-end April 11-12.

Ruth Farrell and Esther Dale will resume their studies this summer at the Normal.

Amy Ebersole spent Easter with her parents near New Hampton.

Miss Miller's sister, Mrs. Smiser, and little son came Saturday, April 12, from Warrensburg for a week's visit.

Miss Miller spent the week end, April 5, with her parents at Sumner.

Miss Brunner spent Easter with her parents at Clarence.

Several of the Normal students attended the High School Assembly, given by the senior class, Monday afternoon April 14. The leading features of this assembly were: Class play, Petrucchio's Widow, Class song and History.

Mr. Swinehart went to Easton Friday, April 18, to deliver a commencement address.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

Alice Orcutt is teaching in the public schools of Fresno, Cal. Her work is principally departmental in the eighth grade.

E. C. Borchers of Rosendale visited the Normal April 8. Before being called to service in November, he was teaching in Breckenridge. Since his discharge, he has been employed by a local draft board.

E. R. Adams, superintendent at New Hampton, visited the Normal April 11, in search of teachers.

Lois K. Halley is another Alumni of the Normal to join the Maryville

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## THE STROLLER.

### The Modern Sir Walter and His Queen Elizabeth.

The modern Sir Walter one Friday evening sped away in his Overland Four twenty miles up the line. He enjoyed the evening repast with his mother, but much as he enjoyed those quiet hours, he soon experienced a desire to meet the evening passenger.

When the train arrived, who should alight but the travel worn Queen Elizabeth, who had journeyed some twenty miles down the line. With his usual courtesy, Sir Walter approached the Queen. He led her to his Overland Four. After a short ride, they spent an hour with mother.

But the queen can not tarry—she must hurry on her journey. Sir Walter suggested that an Overland Four would be a comfortable means of conveyance.

They sped along nicely for some minutes until they encountered one of those unavoidable impediments—a country mud-hole. The car wheezed and sputtered, but alas, to no avail. The car sank deeper and deeper.

All was inky darkness except the glimmer of a light from the distant farm house. Sir Walter said, "We shall have to walk, I fear me". He looked in the car for his velvet robe, but indeed he had left it at home. "Oh dear," he cried, "I cannot let you ruin those beautiful gray shoes!"

So he gallantly lifted the queen and carried her to dry land.

Now, who has two more noted persons in their midst than the fifth District Normal school? This is a true story to which the Stroller places his hand and seal. Can you guess who Sir Walter and the lovely Queen are?

Earl Miller was in St. Louis last week attending the Dental Association. Earl expects to enter a Dental College next fall.

The History of Education class, under Dr. Davis, has been working on some vital Missouri questions.

The class has been very fortunate in having almost a complete list of the State Superintendents Reports, with which to work out these questions.

It was with intense interest that the entire class has searched through these books, trying to find all the information they could on the subjects which were given them.

Some of the questions which the class has been working on are: The Normal schools and their problems; The Teacher Training Course as a temporary relief to the teaching force; The Missouri Reading Circle, its meaning and how it came to be, also when did we first think of vocational training for teachers? How do our present schools compare with those of 1887? and when were county superintendents first elected?

Ruby Ewing and Faye Allen of Grant City were week end guests of Vetura Faubion and Elsie Stonhouse.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Osborn went to St. Joseph, April 11 as judges of a debate between Central and Monett high schools.

## THE LITTLE LOST PAMPHLET.

Poor Little Pamphlet! Its troubles began in earnest when it, with two fellow pamphlets was borrowed from Dr. D. for the use of Miss B's class.

This little fellow's life had run on smoothly and happily when in possession of its master but all this came to an end abruptly one fateful day when Miss L. tucked it under her arm and trudged homeward.

The following morning Supt. McD. needing to consult with "Little Pamphlet", and incidentally with its two companions, on urgent business, called for them at the library. "Little Pamphlet" had not returned.

The records showed that John R. had used some but no numbers appeared on the slip. John R. was supposed to be in a certain class as disclosed by a message to the office. He was not in class but was located in the gym. He stated that he had returned the pamphlets which he had borrowed, but didn't know what the numbers were. Mrs. B. had signed a slip. She was located in her class and said that she had the other two but not the "Little Pamphlet". She had given the wrong number.

Miss L. was sent for but had gone home. On being called over the phone she said that she had let Miss M. have the pamphlets the night before. When Miss M. was interviewed she stated that she had asked Miss F. and her sister to return the pamphlets to Miss L. when on their way to the movies (the plot thickens.)

Supt. McD. suggested calling Albert Kuchs up as he must have swiped one while the ladies were buying their tickets. Miss M. now consulted her sister and Miss F. again (now, gentle reader, the mysteries of fiction lead through many tortuous byways and truth, they tell us is stranger than fiction, every link must be in place to form a perfect chain), who said that they had returned the "Little Pamphlet" along with the other two to Miss L., so there!

On being interviewed personally Miss M's sister said that she and Miss F. on the way to the movies took all the pamphlets to Miss L's room and left them there on the table along side of the powder puff and fancy note paper.

So the chase was dropped until the dear "Little Pamphlet" could collect itself and turn up of its own free will.

In the afternoon Miss L. with tears in her voice phoned that she guessed that she was to blame and would explain to Dr. D. that "Little Pamphlet" had in some mysterious way escaped her. Dr. D. said that Miss C. had just phoned him about a little stray bedraggled pamphlet. Miss C. was sought and found. Yes, she had found a pamphlet on the street with Dr. D's name in it and had so informed him. Yes, she had the "Little

Pamphlet" sleeping quietly in her locker. She took out her purse, took out the key, unlocked her locker and there sure enough, was "Little Pamphlet" all curled up on the shelf fast asleep. Miss L. picked it up gently, lovingly, and carried it home and left it with the Supt. And "Little Pamphlet" lived happily ever after because to this day it has never again been borrowed by a Normal Student. Moral: Use more care and thought about the library materials which you borrow and thus avoid much worry and confusion both to yourself and the good-natured library officials.

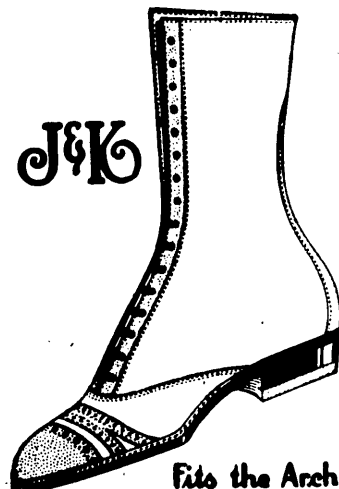
Hester DeNeen and Etha Henderson were week end guests of Marie Turner at her home in Barnard, Apr. 19-20. The girls went to the Barnard High School class play, "Professor Pepp," which was the same play that the Maryville high school class gave last May.

Estelle: Elsie, why did you take Farris home with you last week?

Elsie (demurely): Well, I thot the folks would have to see him sometime.

Mr. Miller was out of town April 17 and 18. He delivered commencement addresses to the high school classes at Gentry and Worth.

Fred McMahon, of Fairfax, who has been confined to his bed for some time, is gradually improving. Mac is now able to be up part of the time.



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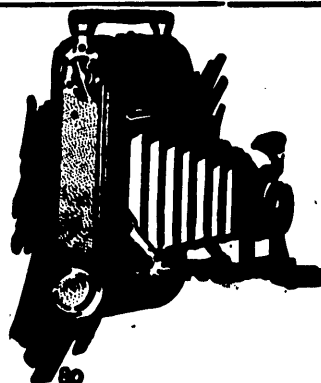
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